

Evening Telegraph

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BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON,
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In Memoriam—Thomas Brainerd, D. D.
As earnest, honest man, a faithful messenger of
the Gospel of Peace, one of those rare spirits
who now and then gladden the earth by their
presence, has finished his allotted task and
gone to receive his recompense! The Rev.
THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., who for thirty years
past has been the Minister of the Old Pine Street
Presbyterian Church, died last evening at
Scranton, Pa., from an attack of apoplexy.

About a month ago he left the city on a visit
to a married daughter living at Scranton. Two
young children of the latter were at the time
suffering from a severe illness which terminated
fatally in both cases. Over these two little suf-
ferers the venerable Minister of God watched
day and night in keen anxiety, and it is thought
that the fatigue of body and trouble of mind
thus induced were the causes of the sudden
attack which resulted in his death.

Still he was enjoying his usual good health,
although much depressed in spirit, up to the
very day of his death. On Saturday he wrote to
ROBERT J. MENCKEN, Esq., one of his most inti-
mate friends. This is probably the last letter
that he ever penned, and is thus rendered of
peculiar and melancholy interest. In it he spoke
with great feeling of his personal friendship,
and tendered his heartiest thanks for the sym-
pathy shown him and his family in their afflictions
by the members of his congregation. He also
stated that he was enjoying excellent health,
although much wearied in body and mind by his
incessant watching over the death-bed of
his grandchildren. In view of this he asked
advice concerning a project which he had formed
of not returning to the city until he had per-
fectly recovered from the shock. The announce-
ment of this morning of his death was so sudden
that many of his friends refused at first to give
it credence. The body will reach the city at six
o'clock this evening, and all further arrange-
ments will be announced in due season.

Dr. BRAINERD comes of good old Puritan
stock. He was a direct descendant of that
DANIEL BRAINERD who, about the year 1649,
being then only eight years of age, was brought
from Exeter, England, to Hartford, Connecti-
cut, and there founded a family which has fur-
nished more than one illustrious name to the
history of the Church and country. Speaking
of one of his ancestors, the celebrated Scottish
churchman, Dr. ALEXANDER CHALMERS, wrote
as follows:—"When reading such lives as those
of BRAINERD and DODDRIDGE, I have often stood
amazed, I could almost say envious, of their
power to sustain a real and spiritual intercourse
with Heaven for large portions of a whole day."
Of such an ancestry the subject of our sketch
need not have been ashamed, and we pay his
memory no slight tribute when we say that his
whole career proved him to be a worthy de-
scendant of such an illustrious house.

He was born about the year 1804, in central
New York, and passed most of his childhood in
the vicinity of Rome, in Onondaga county of that
State. Having graduated at Hamilton College,
he first turned his attention to the study of the
law. Before engaging in practice, however, he
discovered his true sphere in life, and entered
the celebrated Theological Seminary at
Andover, Massachusetts, as a student
of divinity. After completing his studies there,
he removed to Philadelphia and placed himself
under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON,
for whom he also preached at times in the First
Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties.
At this period, in conjunction with some other
young and earnest churchmen, he established a
prayer-meeting at the Rising Sun, from which
humble source has since sprung the flourishing
church at Tiooga.

His first field of exclusive labor was in Cin-
cinnati, where he became the assistant of the
Rev. Dr. LYMAN BRINERD, an association which
was the beginning of a warm friendship between
him and all the members of the BRINERD family,
which has continued to the present time. In
one of the General Assemblies of the Church,
about this period, he became the champion of
Dr. BRINERD's orthodoxy, which had been
fiercely assailed, thus establishing another and
an enduring bond between the two families.
Besides attending to his pastoral duties, his
residence in Cincinnati was varied by labors in
many other fields. Besides managing a child's
paper, a youth's magazine, and a weekly called
the *Christian Herald*, he assisted in editing the
Presbyterian Quarterly Review.

About the year 1835 he again came to Phila-
delphia, in response to an earnest call from the
congregation of the Old Pine Street Church, the
pulpit of which he has since filled in the most
satisfactory and successful manner. This
church is one of the most interesting historical
relics of Philadelphia, its foundation dating
back to the colonial period, and anterior to that
of nearly every other church in the city. During
the Revolutionary war, it was at one time used
by the British troops as a hospital for their
sick and wounded. It was also at that
period the scene of Dr. DUFFIELD's labors.
Early in the present century the Rev. Dr. E. S.
ELY became its pastor, remaining in charge
until he was succeeded by Dr. BRAINERD. These
two men have thus filled its pulpit for half a
century in succession—something which has
but few counterparts in the history of the American
Church.

Of the labors of Dr. BRAINERD's long pastorate
—excellent in length in this city by that of the
Rev. ALBANY BARNES alone—it is unnecessary
and impossible to speak in his connection.
He was an earnest and eloquent preacher,
and a faithful and beloved pastor, and that
in the highest colony that we
can pronounce on the labors of any man. He
was of very industrious literary habits, having
been a frequent contributor to the literary
monthlies, and the author of numerous
published sermons and tracts. Not long since
he gave to the world what he modestly styled
his "first book," which bore the following title:
—"The Life of JOHN BRAINERD, the brother of
DAVID BRAINERD, and his successor as Mission-

ary to the Indians of New Jersey." This work
was ably written, and created quite a sensation
in the religious and literary world.

Dr. BRAINERD was a well-built man, of short
stature, and extremely youthful appearance.
Of a nervous temperament and genial disposi-
tion, he was an ever-ready helper of young
ministers and of all others who stood in need.
During the war he made a record of stern and
unflinching loyalty. In his peculiar sphere he
wielded a commanding influence, having been
Moderator as well as Chairman of the Joint
Committee of the General Assembly.

Putting together the qualities of his heart
and the labors of his life, we cannot refrain
from the closing words:—"Behold an Israelite
indeed, in whom there was no guile."

Burglary as One of the Fine Arts.

There is nothing so charming as perfection in
any art, whether it be legitimate or illegitimate.
If a thing be done stupidly, no matter how
beneficial in its results, or how meritorious in
the motives which prompted it, the critical
public will not be thrown into such a rapture of
applause as is elicited by a well-planned and
deliberately executed infringement upon the
rights of one's person or property. This is a
feature of the "old Adam" which still aways
our humanity. And yet this feeling of admi-
ration for perverted skill very properly indu-
ces a court of justice in meting out the pun-
ishment incurred by a violation of the law. If a
burglar bursts open a door with a bludgeon,
or hacks a money-drawer to splinters with a
meat axe, he has some show for mercy. Being
considered a fool as well as a knave, the element
of pity enters into his case, and mitigates his
punishment in a measure. But when the house-
breaker goes about his business at dead of
night, and by the aid of skeleton keys, jimnies,
and other scientific accompaniments, performs
his work in a neat and skilful manner, we do
not hesitate to consign him to long years of
imprisonment. The very skill of the offender
renders him all the more dangerous to the com-
munity, if he be permitted to remain at large.

We are led into this train of thought by
the examination of an assortment of burglarious
tools which have recently come into the posses-
sion of our police authorities. They were cap-
tured in New York by Detectives GEORGE H.
SMITH and TAGGART, at the time that the no-
torious ROBERTS and MASON were taken into cus-
tody in that city. The history of these desperado
men is not without romantic interest. ROBERTS
is an American, who was well known to the
police of this city fifteen years ago. About that
time he forsook this country for England, where
he prosecuted his calling with success for a time,
but finally fell into the hands of the authorities,
and was transported to Van Diemen's Land.
Obtaining a ticket of leave, he returned to Eng-
land, where he organized a gang of kindred
spirits for operations in his native land. One
of them, THOMAS BARKERVILLE by name, is now
serving out a term in the Penitentiary for the
robbery of a shoe store at Eighth and Filbert
streets; another is still at large, and has thus far
eluded the utmost vigilance of the police; while
the other, JOHN MASON, is keeping com-
pany with ROBERTS in Moyamensing Prison. But
little is known about the previous history of
these Englishmen, except that one of them be-
longed to the Manchester, and another to the
London mob. That the whole gang comprised
the most skilful and energetic burglars who
have ever cursed the United States with their
presence, is abundantly proved by the success
which attended their operations up to the time
of their capture.

When ROBERTS and his colleagues crossed the
ocean, they brought with them the most perfect
set of tools that our detectives have ever encoun-
tered. But at the very outset of their cis-
Atlantic career they came to grief. In an at-
tempt to force an entrance into the safe of a
country bank they lost the most valuable por-
tion of their outfit. Being likewise short of
funds, they found it necessary to resort to the
petty burglaries of March and April last. In
these they were entirely successful, and with
the funds thus secured they proceeded to re-
plenish their stock of instruments, and were
about entering upon some gigantic enterprise,
which would have astonished the country, and
amply repaid them for all previous disappoint-
ments, when Messrs. SMITH and TAGGART sud-
denly pounced down upon and put an end to
the scheme.

In their possession were found the tools with
which they had intended to operate. Among
them were some fifty or sixty skeleton keys of
the most varied and intricate construction.
They were likewise provided with little cakes
of white wax, on which they took the impression
of keys of which duplicates were required.
Pincers, jimnies, taps, and bits without number
were also in store. Some of these bear the trade-
mark of "J. BUCK, London," and are probably a
portion of their original stock. But the most
formidable and ingenious piece of mechanism
which they possessed, and the construction of
which showed that they were consummate
masters of their art, was an instrument for
opening a safe in a quiet way. The instrument
which they imported from England, and lost in
their first essay at its use, weighed about one
hundred pounds. In the construction of the
new one they made some improvements,
besides reducing its weight to fifty-
six pounds. This machine, the like of
which was never before seen in America,
consists simply of a bar of iron, one inch in
thickness, three inches in width, and three or
four feet long. By means of wooden trestles
placed at either end and secured to the floor
with screws, this bar is held in place before the
safe. Midway in the length of the iron bar
there is a threaded hole, through which the
drill is worked by means of a crank. The drill
itself is very ingenious, and has all the neces-
sary appliances for keeping the bit pressed hard
against the safe door. When the outer coating
of the safe is once perforated, the bit is replaced
by a tap, by which threads are formed around
the aperture. At this point the drill is laid
aside and a threaded bolt inserted in its place.
Blocks of wood are then placed against the
trestles to prevent them from being drawn in
against the safe, and everything is ready for the
final operation. This is not as easily understood
as the preliminaries, but its result is the gradual
forcing outward of the exterior surface of the
safe door. Taken altogether, the whole opera-
tion is one of the most ingenious ever de-
vised. There are probably not more than two
or three safes in the United States that could
resist it successfully.

But these *chevaliers d'industrie* are now safely

lodged behind an arrangement of bolts and
bars which will defy all efforts at escape. In
due season they will receive the punishment
which their rascality merits; and then, while
we shall admire their perseverance and skill,
we shall breathe all the freer from knowledge of
the fact that they are no longer engaged in their
predatory work.

The President Invoked to Interfere in a State Election.

This regal doctrine of Executive supremacy, so
strongly urged by our conservatives, leads to
logical results which they seem anxious to avail
themselves of at the earliest moment possible.
Having endorsed the complete overthrow of
State rights in the late Rebel States by the Presi-
dent's reconstruction policy, they are now
clamoring that he shall exercise a like power
for their partisan ends in States that were never
in rebellion. Thus we find that a State dele-
gation of these fellows from Missouri waited upon
the President day before yesterday, to procure
military interference in their favor in that State,
so as to enable the conservative, or reconstructed
Rebel party, to carry the election there this fall.

The first speaker was one BROOKBANK, who in-
formed the President that Missouri had not a
republican form of government, and that the
time might come when they should be obliged
to fall back upon the guarantee of the general
Government.

He was followed by ex-Governor AUSTIN A.
KING, one of the bitterest pro-slavery Rebel
sympathizers that even the State of Missouri
can boast. He was a violent, unscrupulous
opponent of the General Government during
the whole war, and a loud-mouthed slanderer of
President LINCOLN during that good man's life.
The burden of this creature's remarks were that
the Federal "offices" in Missouri were in bad
hands, and that the military commanders were
not sufficiently susceptible to "conservative"
influences. General SHERMAN, it seems,
could not be trusted. The late proclamation
of the Governor that the Constitution and
laws should be enforced had also operated
to intimidate the conservatives. Three-fourths
of the "loyal men," this voracious old Copper-
head asserted, are disfranchised in Missouri,
and unless the general Government could do some-
thing for them, he had no guarantee that a
single man would step forward to support the
President's administration. The gist of the mat-
ter finally came out in a modest request for
the appointment of one of "the *Blacks*" to an office.
If FRANK BLAIR could only be given military com-
mand of Missouri, a conservative triumph would
be sure.

The President's reply was hardly what was
anticipated. The overthrow of a State Govern-
ment like that of Missouri is a tolerably large
job for peace times. The President simply told
them that he was disposed to do all that he
could for them; that General HAYCOCK would
be on the ground, and would give them every
"possible assistance within the sphere of his
duties," which is a very important reservation,
as the sphere of his duties is simply to assist
in the enforcement of the law and the main-
tenance of the civil authorities.

We look upon this interview as a concession
in advance of the triumph of the Union party
in Missouri. The only hope of the Copperheads
has been in forcibly overriding and tramping
under foot the Constitution and laws of the
State. But the gallant Governor, Colonel
FLETCHER, who has fought the Rebel hordes of
Missouri from the start, has given them to un-
derstand that their programme of lawlessness
and revolution will not work. The Constitu-
tion and the laws will be maintained, and if
the civil power is not sufficient the military power
will be promptly and unsparingly used. This
fearless stand of the Governor, and the active,
vigilant attitude of the Union party throughout
the State have struck terror into the ranks of
the Copperheads, and as a last resort, we find
this desperate but unavailing effort to secure Presi-
dential interference through the military power
to control the election.

But although this effort, for the time at least,
appears to be unsuccessful, it is full of dangerous
significance, as showing to what lengths these so-
called conservatives would go. Blatant as they
are in an assumed advocacy of State rights, they
have the hardihood to ask the President of the
United States to interfere and exercise a usurped
authority over a State whose relations with the
Union have never been disturbed! The mere
idea that the President could by any possibility
be induced to take such an imperial step is
startling, and shows with alarming distinctness
in what direction we are drifting.

A Southern Sentiment.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* thus cor-
rects an assumed mistake:—

"We say frankly and truly that not one man in
five hundred at the South who has the manners or
appearance of a gentleman, is anything else than a
good ex-Confederate. On one question, the decent
position, all these things are the very best indica-
tion of the desire to establish the independence of our
section. Dejected in the attempt to accomplish this,
they have reluctantly submitted to the adverse de-
cree of destiny, and have accepted the inevitable
without unmanly repining. They desire to see an
improbable peace accomplished and harmony re-
stored. But they have a contempt for the men who
pretended to be or were for the Union throughout."

—The same paper thus avows its interest in
the success of the Copperhead candidate for
Governor of Pennsylvania:—

"WE LIKE HIM."

"We gather from the record that Mr. CLYMER,
from the day that the Confederates crossed over at
Greencastle into the smiling Cumberland Valley,
became an ardent, avowed sympathizer with the
traitors," and an ardent supporter of the "Rebel-
lion." In other words, he became a so-called Cop-
perhead, as in fact he had always been before, and
refused to render aid in resisting the invasion. Mr.
CLYMER is also now ready to take these traitors
by the hand, and to assist them to assert their pri-
vileges under the Government. Now, in our humble
opinion, all these things are the very best indica-
tions that could be given us that Mr. CLYMER de-
serves to be Governor of Pennsylvania."

—We congratulate Mr. CLYMER on the advan-
ce of such an assistant. It loses him probably
a thousand votes the moment that the South
comes out on his side. We can only recommend
him to use the prayer that Heaven would save
him from his friends.

Superfluous Cheers.—The August Convention
was regaled with a despatch from Colorado
announcing the carrying of that Territory by the
conservatives by a handsome majority, and the
cheers with which they greeted the announce-
ment proves that the smallest favors were
thankfully received. Later advices, how-
ever, show that the applause was superfluous,
and that Colorado has given a decision adverse
to those who were lauding her to the skies. The
old proverb is apt, which tells us not to cheer
until we have got out of the woods.

The True Spirit of Conservatism Illustrated.

THE hatred of our Northern Pro-slavery Con-
servatives for the Union men of the South is
bitter and unrelenting. Thus the *World* calls
the Southern Union Convention, which is to
meet in this city on the 3d of September, the
"Mean White Convention." "Mean white" is a
term borrowed from the Southern vocabulary,
and signifies any one who did not belong to the
slave aristocracy by the possession of human
chattel. And this is the term which the *World*
applies to the faithful loyalists of the South,
men who suffered everything and perilled every-
thing rather than abjure their allegiance to the
old flag. For the Rebel who broke his oath,
deserted his post and took up arms against the
Government, the *World* has nothing but love
and admiration. For the faithful Southern
Unionist, who stood firm in the darkest hours,
and suffered imprisonment, torture, and exile,
rather than become a traitor, the *World* has
nothing but scorn and reproach. Could any-
thing more clearly reveal the true spirit of the
World and its party?

Acts versus Professions.

ACTS speak louder than words. One such
tragedy as the New Orleans massacre, sustained,
as it has been, by the whole South, and by every
Rebel sympathizer at the North, is worth more
to show the real temper and condition of the
late Rebel communities than all the resolutions
and addresses of a hundred Wigwam Conven-
tions.

The Return to Town.—The delightful weather
which is at present favoring our city will have
the effect of driving the wanderers back to
town much earlier than usual. The extreme
heat of July renders it probable that, by a sys-
tem of compensation, we will have a cool and
early autumn. Once more will the long rows
of shutters be opened; once more will the
streets be thronged with familiar faces. Busi-
ness will become brisk, and a long and profit-
able fall season can be confidently counted upon
by our business community.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES. By Mrs. WAR-
REN.—On Saturday next we shall commence
the publication of this beautiful sketch upon
domestic economy, and companion work to
"How I Managed my House on £400 a Year,"
which was so well received by the readers of
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Comfort for Small Incomes" is equally as
good as its predecessor, and cannot fail to prove
interesting.

—The failure of the peach crop this year has
been a source of great grief to epicures; but
if we are inclined to be philosophical, can we
not derive the comfort from it that the tempta-
tion to over-indulgence is thus removed from
many, and numerous cases of cholera pre-
vented? It is well to derive what satisfaction
we can from disappointment; and in the present
case such satisfaction is plausible, at least.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
August 21, 1866.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOINT JOINT CLUBS OF
THE SEVERAL WARDs in the city of Philadelphia,
will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, August 22, between
the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and hold an election
for Delegates, as follows:—

Each club will elect THREE DELEGATES TO A
CITY CONVENTION to nominate City and COUNTY
OFFICERS, including candidates for JUDGES OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TWO DELEGATES
TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, TWO
DELEGATES TO A REPRESENTATIVE CONVEN-
TION, AND TWO DELEGATES TO A SENATORIAL
CONVENTION FOR THE FIRST SENATORIAL DIS-
TRICT.

In the wards which are embraced in a Surveyor's
District in which a candidate is to be elected, the Clubs
of said Wards will elect TWO DELEGATES TO A
SURVEYOR'S CONVENTION; and in cases where
only a part of a Ward is embraced in a Congressional
or Representative District, there will be chosen ONE
DELEGATE to represent the fraction of the Ward in-
cluded in said District.

The Delegates to the City Convention herein provided
for will meet on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August,
at 12 o'clock, at such places as may be provided by this
committee, and of which due notice will be given.

J. R. FLANIGAN, Chairman.

S. SKYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 52 25

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-
mittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the
South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—
The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send
greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South,
and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion
of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of
September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage
and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning
of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and
kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be
proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like
these, or is to be rewarded and honored in the persons
of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall
the loyal masses of the belated and defeated traitors
govern the country? In these great issues all are
vitaly concerned, and our Southern compatriots have
justified their sacred shadows of independence by
their refusal to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles
of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their
Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby respectfully extends
a cordial welcome to these patriots and to the principles
of the South. All who come will be received with
open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are
earnestly invited to come here and honor
the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to
confer together upon the present and future of our im-
periled country. It is also requested and recommended that our friends
from other States send delegations here on this im-
portant occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer
and co-operate with these tried champions of Liberty
from the South.

By order of the Committee, FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the
Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this
city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club
of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at
their Rooms, No. 166 CHESTNUT Street, and register
their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of
the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Ham-
ilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Burdett, of New Orleans,
have already registered their names. 51 17

FOR CORONER,

1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention, 53 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the

Union League of Philadelphia,

WILL BE HELD

AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

By order of the Executive Committee,

51 71 GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,

F. T. WALTON,

THIRTEENTH WARD,

Subject to the Union Republican Convention. 48 16 11

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,

RICHARD PELTZ,

FIRST WARD,

Subject to the decision of the

UNION CONVENTION. 51 10 5

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WIL-

LIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject

to the decision of the Convention of the Union

party. 54 21 5

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOW-

ing meritorious notice of this most delicious

perfume from *Koenig's Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the

handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability,

and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant

Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quin-
essence. For sale by all the principal druggists. 51 14 6

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY,

COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHEST-

NUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD-

INGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and

for the Newspapers of the whole country.

736 6m 4

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY.

August 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pen-

nsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their

office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10

o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine

Directors to serve for the ensuing year. The stock-

holders are requested to attend. W. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

52 10 1

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Certificates of De-

posit of Temporary Loans, other than those issued on

clearing-house purposes, that the Treasury Department

is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the

various offices from which they were issued, with ac-

crued interest thereon at the time of presentation,

between this date and August 31, and that after the

latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

51 15 1

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."